FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN.
450. West Strand.
All communications abould be addressed to FRANE
25. White and London W. C.

The New York Republicans Practising State Socialism.

Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Tribune, reports that the experiment in state socialism which the State of New York entered upon when it determined to pay the laborers it employs higher wages than the market rate, is to be continued, and that the Legislature will have to appropriate during 1890.

It is a bad experiment. State socialism ought not to be encouraged or tolerated in this country. The State should pay the same wages as are paid by other employers

of labor, and no more. As the Legislature is now Republican in both branches, such an appropriation of \$600,000 for the payment of extra socialistic wages, will be a measure of the Republican

For the Relief of the Senate.

THE SUN views with concern the predicament of the United States Senate in itsrelations with Senator BLAIR of New Hampshire. In one sense-the sense in which children have the measles and other disagreeable ailments-the Senate has got Mr. BLAIR. But in another and more correct sense Mr. Blain has got the Senate. The Senate is his to talk to at certain intervals for periods so protracted, and upon subjects so unedifying, that the lamentations of his compulsory listeners have compassed the land with a great wail. The Senate feels mighty badly for itself, and the people and the newspapers feel mighty badly for the Senate. whose time comes pretty high and ought not to be wasted in such prodigious chunks.

Senator BLAIR knows how the Senators feel and how the people feel about him. He care. There is no sign of repentance about him or of fruits meet for it. Nothing can be hoped from within him. Alleviation, if there is to be any, must come from without. What can be done about him? Is there any precedent that can be followed, or from which any useful suggestion can be drawn for the Senate's relief?

We think we know of such a precedent. A case in some measure analogous, with the treatment which seemed to be successful, was described some six weeks ago in a report made by two ladies to an almshouse hospital:

"We found one important and very good change since the last visit. The offensive idiot who had dis turbed the nick people had been removed to the base ment, where he has perfectly comfortable quarters near the furnace. He can annoy no one except the cook in the kirchen, which is the next room, and she can shut the door if she wishes to do so. He seemed to be treat-ed with great kindness. We found a man warming a board to put under his feet, and the chief nurse pleased him by singing with him. We could not, however, feel much sympathy for him, he was so utterly repulsive. We were thankful that those who had been in charge were not so squeamish as we.

Senator Blair's case is indeed desperate. but if the measures which have been so approved in dealing with the offensive idiot at Albany can be applied to him they are certainly worth trying. The Capitol at Washperfectly comfortable quarters could be provided for him, and where there need not be even a cook for him to annoy. There he could discuss educational and other bills with entire freedom, and his remarks might be collected by phonograph and published at the public expense as at present. The other turns in going down and warming him with a board, as that seems to be part of the treatment followed at Albany; and it is hard to believe that he is so utterly repulsive that no one of the less squeamish Senators would refuse to sing with him sometimes.

In this way, it would seem, the maximum of privilege consistent with reasonable comfort to the other Senators would be secured to Senator Blank of New Hampshire. This | only rate obtainable with full security. is only a suggestion, of course, and there may be objections to it that are here over- may increase with a rapidity which will is thought of, and at worst, perhaps, the | magnitude. It is the only one of the very mere publication of this plan may suggest a great fortunes of the early part of the cen-

The Harlem River Canal.

Senator FBYE has introduced a joint resolayed Harlem River improvement. It was hoped that this might be brought about by the time the World's Fair should be in operation: and it is noteworthy that the present resolution calls for finishing the canal by March, 1892.

The work of turning Harlem River into a ship canal was begun nearly sixteen years ago with a preliminary survey, and the acts the cost of connecting that river with the mulation of wealth. But even if they owned Hudson by a broad cut. The general plan afterward adopted was to provide a waterway, 400 feet broad and 15 feet deep at mean low water throughout, from the northern end of Randall's Island in the East River through the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson. But an exception was made where the route was to pass through a rocky cut at 220th street. There, on account of the expense, it was to be made only 350 feet wide, the contraction being offset by keeping open the tide flow through the old Spuyten Duyvil channel above Manhattan Island. Now the new resolution makes the proposed minimum width only 225 feet, the depth remaining as before at 15 feet. The old estimate was that \$2,300,-000 would be required to complete the canal, in addition to the \$400,000 first appropriated, But with the diminution of width now proposed the additional expenditure is fixed at \$1,350,000, with authority to expend \$200,-000 more in case it should be found necessary to widen the channel to 300 feet. However, these exact figures of size and cost may be still further altered; they serve now as a basis for legislation.

For many years the obstacle to pushing forward this work was that of procuring the title to the lands and water front required. The original act of Congress prescribed that no money should be available until the right of way should be "secured to the United States free of cost." There is already, as is well known, a natural water connection of the Hudson and Harlem through Spuyten Duyvil Creek; but this is so narrow and tortuous that after several surveys had been made it was found cheapest in the end to resort to cutting through Duyckman's Meadows, making the rest of the route as nearly as possible that of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Since so much of this cut is to be through solid rock the chief expense comes just there; and the furnishing of piles and stones for the portion that goes through soft earth is also coatly. Of the remaining expense the greater part is for

improving the Harlem to its mouth. The need of cutting through private lands

caused a long delay, arising out of the unwillingness of the owners to give the right of way without compensation. Resort at length had to be made to the Legislature and the courts, and Commissioners were appointed for procuring the necessary route on proper terms. Litigation resulted, but the end was the formal transfer of a complete title to the United States, after many years of postponement. Then borings were made under the superintendence of Col. McFar-LAND of the Engineer Corps, in order to determine the character of the labor neceseary throughout the route.

This great work is essentially of national importance. It will benefit the coasting trade of the New England States with the Hudson, which now has to make a detour of over twenty miles around Manhattan Island to get to and from the Sound. \$600,000 to bear the expense of keeping it up | It will be of use to the coal trade of Pennsylvania and the lumber trade of the North. It will lead to the supply of docks and elevators in that region for the accommodation of our foreign commerce, and so the grain trade will be benefited. It has also been found that, through tidal action and the strong current, the new canal will prove an excellent trunk sewer for all that part of the island. This improvement in the drainage of that region by the constant scour will be of great local advantage and will make the ing. It is not the right environment. erection of great warehouses there still more desirable. The result will almost be the building of a new city; for the neighborhood also contains commanding bluffs, well suited for residences, with the wharves and marts

> of trade in full sight below. This enterprise should accordingly be carried forward with vigor. The setting apart of the whole amount which has been found necessary will be an economy in the end, as there will be no pause, and the improvement has been studied so long that its plans and needs are already understood.

A Great Landed Estate.

Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, who inherits in fee the great estate of his father, is a man of the conservative temperament of those who have held and managed it from the beginning. The traditional Astor policy is likely, therefore, to be graintained by him without change. His experience and the range has known it all the time, but he doesn't of his activities, in which have been included both politics and literature, are different from those of the preceding ASTORS, but the family traits which led to the accumulation. preservation, and extension of the vast property are as marked in him as in any of his ancestors. It may therefore be assumed that he will hand it down an even greater possession than it is now.

He can hardly fail to do that. Even if he were a man ambitious of display and of extravagant tastes, instead of being, as he is, without such impulses to profuse expendipublished in the Albany Journal of a visit | ture, he could gratify them all and yet use up so small a part of his income that it would be insignificant in comparison with the whole. The estate would roll up and roll up rapidly in spite of them. If his expenditures are ten times those of his father, the Aston estate will probably double in his lifetime, if he reaches the age of his father. It may be that its income will not be much or any greater than it is now, owing to the decreased earning capacity of landed investments, but the capital of the property must increase rapidly.

If, therefore, Mr. ASTOR continues the policy of his father and grandfather, and if he lives as long, he will exercise an important influence on the future development of New York. The estate has been extended ington has a pice large basement where largely into Westchester county and where the new parks will draw population and make necessary a vast amount of building. It also includes much other unimproved property, which must soon be brought into use as sites for residences and business structures, and the steadily accumulating income of the estate will thus Senators would doubtless be willing to take | find investment. However great the capital may become during his life, there will be a demand for it all to meet the wants of the public. They will profit by its judicious investment in houses and stores, so that their own capital may be left free for business. He will administer the estate for their benefit no less than his own, and its unexampled magnitude will make a moderate rate of interest satisfactory to him as the

Yet, mean while, other estates in New Yo looked; but a plan is a plan till a better one make them rivals of the Aston in their tury which compares in that respect with those of the VANDERBILTS and of JAY GOULD of comparatively recent accumulation. If the fortune of Mr. John D. Rockepeller lution for completing forthwith the long-de- goes on increasing at its present rate, it will not be many years before it will be as large as the Aston estate is now. The GOELET property is growing more slowly, and yet it is rolling up with its income alone at the rate of two millions a year.

The time, therefore, seems to be approaching when a very much greater part of the landed property of New York will belong to a few estates. They are increasing faster of 1878 and 1879 appropriated \$400,000 toward | than the population and the general accuthe large majority of such property, the situntion would be substantially the same as it is now when that property is under heavy mortgages. The lenders of the money are practically the owners. The business of the town is very largely done on money borrowed on such security. Comparatively few pieces of landed property not included in the great estates are without mortgages, and as heavy mortgages as they will carry,

If those vast estates were used, or were capable of use, for political purposes, they might constitute a real public danger. But actually they strengthen in no wise the political influence of their owners. The present Mr. Aston will doubtless give up all political hopes and ambitions now that he has come into the possession of the vast estate. His connection with it has already proved a disadvantage rather than an advantage to him in that respect; and he will not even be an object of social adulation outside of a very small and uninfluential circle. He must content himself to pursue the career of a hard-working landlord whose assiduity must be all the greater because of the greatness of his possessions. His fortune will bring him care rather than ease. It is his master, and forces him to become the servant of the public. He must consider their interests as much as if he was employed to manage the estate for their sole benefit

If.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, gravely remarks that "if a national election were to take place this week, a numher of the Republican States of the West and Northwest would probably go Democratic."

This is a harmless and hopeful frame of mind to be in, and one the tariff reformers have always with them. The elections that they carry are usually carried in their minds. A large and glittering If is the basis of their political calculations.

If the election had been held a month or two later, they say, GROVER CLEVELAND would have been reëlected in 1888. If an election were to be held next month, such and such a Republican State would go Dem-

ceratic. They seem to forget that elections occur on the day appointed by law, and must be won then or never. They are very skilful and successful, doubtless, in the elections that don't occur; but a party that strives for success in that sort of elections will find a place in the Land of the Left.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight showed up the amiable illusion of Brother BRICE and other optimists in regard to Democratizing the West and Northwest. The result of the elections last year in Ohio and Iowa gives but the smallest reason for the Democrats to be confident of keeping those States in 1892. Everything gues in an off year.

A bird in the hand is worth several thousand skyfuls of next week's rainbows.

An Unsatisfactory Portrait.

We find in Harper's Weekly a portrait of Mr. DEPEW, from a drawing by Mr. THUL-STRUP. It is a fair portrait as things go, but not satisfactory. The nose is too large, the left cheek too heavy, the chin too thick, the person too obese.

But that is not the chief objection to this work of art. Mr. DEPEW is represented as standing and in the act of speaking. It is at a dinner table, and various glasses and a lot of old fellows sitting around are laugh-

We all enjoy the wit and eloquence, the cordial humor, and the spontaneous yet always well approved thought which flow from the lips of this great popular favorite whenever he is called upon; yet we do not wish to see him represented as only the orator of the banqueting hall.

There is in CHAUNCEY DEPEW the material for a great and powerful Senator of the United States; and nobody should forget it

Those bellicose Kansas towns, Cimarron and Ingalis, are once more pulling the hair from the cranium of grim-visaged war. A difference of opinion as to the proper location of a sugar mill has led to guns and gore, and sugar has been melted into slaughter. It seems to us that the bloodthirsty settlement named after the brilliant Kansas Senator

plied with provisions, ready to be launched. They, however, reached Samoa in safety, although in a thoroughly used-up condition. Mr. STRONG was so ill that he was sent on to Sydney by the first steamer. Mr. STEVENSON himself seems to be the strongest member of the party; horseback rides, interviews no end of people about Samoa, takes notes, and is altogether in unusual health and strength. We hope before long to have the beginning of his promised South Sea letters.

Let Them If They Dare !

From the Philadelphia Record. The World's Fair in New York would not have cost a dollar to the public treasury beyond the appropriation necessary for the national exhibit. This is one potent reason why another location was selected by the members of the House. Wait a little and see the men who have sent the Fair to Chicago voting the most liberal appropriations in aid of the Exposition in that

A Bad Boginning.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Chicago is on a big drunk to-night. News of the result of the final ballot in th liques of Representatives at Washington was received here about 5 o'cleck.

Republican Weariness with Blair.

From the Portland Press. The Hon. Henry W. Blair observes that the ewapapers think an account of a dog fight more valuable than his speech on the Educational bill We are by no means certain that Mr. Blair's observation

Trusted Too Much in the Youngster.

From the Galveston News. In some parts of Texas the people live to be very old. An eld man of 80, living quite a distance from failed to show up with the provisions on time his father represented himself by saying: That's what comes from sending a kid."

The Polite Texas Name for It. From the Dallas Times-Herald. Eight hundred thousand gallons of whiskey vers shipped to Africa from the United States last year

And thus do the accessories of civilization get in their

work on the benighted natives. For Clubbing Terms Apply, &c. From the Boston Journal. A paper has been started in Melbourne alled the Policeman. It is to be saited by a policeman

Philosophy for Two Cents. From the Albany Journa'.
THE SUN is nothing if not a philosopher.

A Stacere and Just Opinion. From the Chicago Tribune THE BUN Is a great newspaper.

A Premise Unfulfilled. "That blatherskite, Bunker, died the other

Well, he always said he'd die with his boots on." But he didn't. He was frightened out of his boots. A Matter of Size.

"Does Harrison amount to much?"
"Well Til tell you. I saw in a paper the other day the
following request: 'To decide a bes please say what is
Harrison's first name.' That is about Harrison's size."

OUR NAPP OF TO-DAY.

Its Composition and Capabilities as Bis-closed by the New Official Register. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Navy Register

for 1890, which has just been issued, gives a succinct statement of our present armed strength on the sea.
Our unarmored first-rates to-day are the Chicago, of 4,500 tons displacement carrying 14 guns in her main battery; the Baltimore, 4,400 tons and 10 guns; the Philadelphia, 4,324 ons and 12 guns; the Newark and San Francisco, each 4,083 tons and 12 guns. The first two are completed; the other three will be ready this year. All are twin-screw, steel, protected cruisers, armed with high-power breech-

tery, and all are good vessels.
Of second-rate unarmored vessels we have three modern steel, protected cruisers—the Charleston, of 3.730 tons displacement and eight guns, and the Atlanta and Boston, 3,000 tons and eight guns each. All three are completed, and carry 8-inch and 6-inch guns like those of the Chicago and Baltimore, We have also the wooden Lancaster, 3,250 tons and ten guns; the l'ensacola, 3,000 tons and sixteen guns; the famous old Hartford, 2,000 tons and fourteen guns; the Richmond, 2,700 tons and fourteen guns; the Omaha, 2.400 tons and bottle of water are within his reach, while a | twelve guns. The batteries of the last four are mostly smooth bores. What is well to note here is that while not a single vessel has been added to the list of second-rates during the year, three, formerly among the finest of their class, have dropped out. These are the Trenton. 3,900 tons and ten guns, and the Vandalia. 2,100 tons and eight guns, which were both lost at Apia, and the Brooklyn, 3,000 tons and fourteen guns, now superannuated and condemned for sale. Since the first-rates remain as a year ago, there is a net loss of three vessels, according to the lists, in these two classes, The third-rates furnish us with four modern, unarmored steel gunboats: the Dolphin, of 1,500 tons and one 6-inch gun, and the Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington of 1,703 tons each and six 6-inch guns. The first two are in service now and the others will be ready in a few months. The remaining unarmored third-rates are wooden and mostly armed with

smooth bores. They include the Ossipee, Swa-

tara, Galena, Marion, and Mohican, each of

seems to us that the billiant Kansas Senator should be compelled to reform or change its name. It can't be expected that he will change his, and his namesake ought to behave itself and not disgrace him.

If cold weather will return all will be forgiven, but there can be little hore of its reappearance until the Hon. William Earon Chandland Files and New Hampshire begins to show a tailing temperature and a large area of quietude in regard to the wickedness of the Southern Democrata. While Mr. Chandland Change of the Southern Democrata while Mr. Chandland Change of the Bouthern Democrata while Mr. Chandland Change of the Bouthern Democrata while word from our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the Booken's so show a total change of the largest of the third-rates, each of 1,900 and the Hon. While the Booken Feet that "a voug Earlishman is to publish a key to Bnownrow's movel." The Bnownrow's conference of the Hon. Russith Brujaminovirous policy is locked for. The leads of the Change of the Hon. Russith Brujaminovirous policy is locked for. The leads in going liepublican is as active as Vesurius in eruption, and den. Hannison's conservative for the inauguration of the Hon. Horacca Boirs as Governor of Iowa has at last occurred, and his inaugurai was an good as if it hand it been ready for a number of moons. There was much eelebration of the glorious wolley is locked for. The leads for each of the Hon. Horacca Boirs as Governor of Iowa has at last occurred, and his inaugurai of a Democratid Governor in Iowa comes once in thirty-four years. Some of the Republicans went to bed last night with a saddened conviction that the odd of the world was some.

A friend of Mr. Rohert Louis Stevenson has just received word from him describing bit organs from the dilbert Islands to Samoa in the schooner Equator. Mr. Stronosa, and artist. They had a very disagreeable vorgace. At one time the boats were cleared and under the control of the structure of the structure of the structure of the world was some.

A friend of Mr. Rohert Louis S

are not yet put upon the list. Still it is avident that the path of wisdom for Congress is to keep up the work of construction by renerous appropriations, since with the dropping out of old vessels it will be a long time before an adequate new havy can be made ready to take their place. We also need vessels far more powerful than any yet begun.

Recked for the Bevil and Found a Coon.

Prem the St. Long Equality.

Texarran, Ark., Feb. 24.—A colored family living in Swampoodle have been troubled for several nights by a noise in and around their house and in the loft. The family had about concluded that the devil had taken up his about more into the devil crawl up the family had about concluded that the devil had taken up his about in the house was haunted and that they could hear the devil crawl up the family had about concluded the mode he made in the loft.

Yesterday the family gathered several of their immediate neighbors and made a search for his feature being those where the ghost, goblin, or devil had been housed to enter, and imagine their surprise at finding a big fat coon asleed in the feathers of half a score of chickens and duces which he had cuptured in that vicinity.

tured in that vicinity.

Meant to be Callant.

Prom. the Washington Fort. There is a young member of a diplomatic core in this city who is discosed to be polite, but who is not always judicious. He was conversing with a lady who combines in tellectual and physical graces with a considerable degree of maturity
"I have enjoyed talking with you very
much." he said. "It is a pleasure to be in the
society of some one who has observed the
world."
"But. Mr. Berner."

world."
"But, Mr. Brown," she said, laughingly,
"Perhaps I am not so old as I look."
"I was always sure of that," he returned,
with all the gallantry of manner that he could
muster. muster.

She Knew Him Better.

From the Richmond Bee. Among the converts at the present revival in Richmond is a man whose wife left him recently on account of alloged cruel treatment.
Sorrowial and recentant, as the story goes, he
called on the partner of his boson, not long
since, to promise better fashions and ask her
forgiveness. The aggreed wife listened to
his story, but concluded that she could not overlook his past offences.
"But the Lord has lorgiven me." urged the saved sinner." and why can't you?"

The woman shook her head emphatically as she reulied: "If the lord knew one-sixteenth part of your deviltry He'd never lorgive you in this world or the next."

An Old Swiss Preliminary to Divorce. From the Chicago News.

Until within a few years a curious custom has obtained in Switzerland. When husband and wife expressed a desire for a divorce they were required to enter a room and live therein together for a formight, during which time they were neither to see nor to converse with anybody else; their food was passed to them through a narrow opening in the wall, and all communication with the outside world was shut off. If, at the end of a fortnight of this confinement together, the couple still clamored for divorce, it was granted without further ado.

Which Kind in In Your Pocket! From the Washington Star.

"As to the huzzari on the dollar piece," said Director Leach, "I would certainly like to see that changed for a more heroic bird with his head higher in the air. We have, at the mint in Fhiladelphia, the stuffed ligure of an eagle that used to fly around the building, which would serve as a good model. To you know we had to take a teather out of the tail of the bird on the dollar? After we had struck off a couple of million pieces we found there were eight feathers in his tail, when there should hane been but seven."

Identified by a King on a Sheleton Finger.

From the Terris Hause Express.

Mistress—I am very sorry, Nora, to see the way you are carrying on with the suicher's boy.

Mistress—Oh no doubt, but as Less is here now 1 thought in night be more to our interest if you were to commeace a little firstein with the finh dealer.

Prom the Terris Hause Express.

Mistress—I am very sorry, Nora, to see the way you are carrying on with the suicher's boy.

Mistress—Oh no doubt, but as Less is here now 1 the third finger bore the engraving. To E. H. from P. V. The remains are undoubtedly those of Miss Eva Burbanas, a beautiful and the analysis and the time accomplished young lady, who was drowned in the suif several years ago.

THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE,

Mr. Voorhees Pails to Resens the Bills Restoring Former Election Laws, TRENTON, Feb. 27.—The House had not been in session a minute this morning before Mr. Voorhees of Union, the Republican leader, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be relieved from further consideration of Senate bills 39, 100, and 101, which were referred to stantly changed at first, but stood all attention the committee just before the close of the session yesterday afternoon. These are the measures for the restoration of the sunset election. the personal registration, and the non-partisan election board laws passed by the Legislature

loading rifles. The Chicago has the least speed of the five but the most powerful batthe Democrats. In explaining his reasons for offering the resolution, Mr. Voorhees said that the bills were highly important and he did not wish to have them held in the committee, as he was certain they would be unless forced out. He attacked the Hudson county ring, and declared that those laws were repealed last winter for the sole purpose of perpetrating frauds which were developing themselves in the McDonald-Stuhr election contest, and that the Democratic Legislature had been wheeled into caucus and forced to repeal them at the behest of the most Infamous ring that ever existed in the State, "All of their frauds were done after sunset." said Mr. Voorbees. "That is why they wanted the sunset election law repealed, and not because workingmen would be deprived of their votes if the polis closed at sunset."

of 1888 and wiped out of existence last year by

"The repealing of the personal registration bill was the second step to defraud the people," Mr. Voorhees continued, "and it was not done for the professed reason that it was too much trouble for a man to register in person, but because the bill did not a mil of placing dead men's names on ne list, and having Tammany repeaters from New York do their voting for them. Nor could fifty or seventy-five names be registered from a lot not big enough to browse a goat on as is the practice in that part of the State."

The non-partisan election board bill, Mr. Yoorhees explained, provided for an equal number of each party as officers, and was not wanted because the present law, giving three of one and one of the other party was preferable in Hudson county, where weak-kneed Republicans were always peaked up. He cited a case in one of the districts, where the fietubli-Mr. Voorhees continued, "and it was not done

able in Hudson county, where weak-kneed Re-publicans were always picked us. He cited a case in one of the districts, where the Republi-can member of the board had been rewarded for his blindness by a post in the Board of Works, and said that in the precinct where the "Big Mucky-muck" of Hudson county lived, but lifty out of three hundred bemocratic votes cast were found to be recuiar.

cast were found to be regular.

At this assertion Mr. Murphy of Hudson asked whom the speaker meant, and Mr. Voorhees replied, unhesitatingly:

That illustrious patriot and reformer, John Parnell Feeny, whom I saw raise his hands to heaven and say on the floor of the House that he did not expect a reward should the Jersey City charter till pass, but who, for a fact was saug in a sale political berth in the county within three weeks after the passage of the measure.

within three weeks after the passage of the measure.

Mr. Voorhees added that there were many honest men in Hudson county, and that he did not roler to Speaker Herpenheimer or Messre. Pointelly and Fagan in his remarks. But to those high up in the ring, not real hemocrats, but positions for revenue only. He then cautioned the Democrats not to impede the passage of those important measures, telling them If they did that they would record themselves as being against pure elections and honest government.

Mr. Marsh of Union, the Democratic leader, spoke spiritedly for his side of the house, and made the arguments that were used by the majority last winter when the laws in question were erased from the starute book.

were erased from the statute book.

Finally the roll was called, and the motion of
Mr. Voorhoes was lost, leaving the bills to the
mercy of the Judiciary Committee.

GOV. BOIES'S INAUGURAL.

He Says Prohibition is a Colessal Failure assess them. in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Feb 27.- In his inaugural adfress which newly elected Democratic Gov. Boles delivered this afternoon, he said the prohibitory laws had been despised, disregarded, and ignored in most of the large cities from the day of its birth down to the present time. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage had not been diminished. Millions and millions of the capital of citizens had been invested in the business, and it had been colly wiped out without one effort to compensate those who were rufned thereby. Wherever the law had been enforced owners had been impoverished. In his judgment, the chief obstacle to the enforcement of the law lay in the fact that it was a cruel violation of lay in the fact that it was a cruei violation of one of the most valuable of human rights. It was impossible to read the platform of the tespective parties without reaching the conclusion that no political issue was ever more clearly defined more thoroughly discussed and better understood by the people, than that relating to this question in the campaign which expected in the last pleation.

other, Gibbs a confidence in John is excelled only by John's confidence in tibbs. Conneily coins a number of new splithets in the course of a session. He early called Whippie "a Satanic quibbler." This splithet other assemblymen have tried to exceed, but the only one who came up to it was Towne of Chautanqua county when he called Fish an effete Jonah."

O'llare of New York has started in so a practical oker, too, but he is not so experienced as Gibbs, and it some of them even kissed her hands and snot likely that he will be able to do as much. The Agentleman at l'oona, ludia, recently received a latmost that he has done so far was to stick pasters on Blumenthal directing where he should be returned when helwas lost. Blumenthal is not often lost.

Senator Stewart has caused a great deal of merriment s both Houses, and there are more anecdotes about him than about any one esc. It did not take the Assembly men and because more than a fortnight to contract Lispenard, which is the durathed first name of the Senator, to Lieste. The Assembly men from the further down town districts take a special pleasure in branding Senator Stewart as Lissie, which they sometimes con

Mr. Dry Bellar Sullivan appeared in the Assembly rith a cold the other morning and said.
"This comes from me politeness. Hown in me district. we'rs always polite to the ladies—I was riding up in the elevator with Laste Stewart, so I took me hat off and caught cold in me ear."

Benator Stewart is nervous, and does not like to sit still during the proceedings. He dislikes to git in his seat parily because it is between benaior Stadier and Senator Rosech, who are both Tammany men, and who never went to a Patriarcha' ba'll in their lives. Senator Stewart spends most of his time out of his seat walking p and down in the rear of the Senato chambe where he can be seen and admired.

Senator Stewart is greatly grieved by the course that Mr. Pish, Col de Peyster, and other respectable Repub-licans in the Assembly have taken in the World's Fair bill. He is not surprised at the actions of Assemblymen like Sullivan, Mullaney, Duffy, Monaghan, and other New York Democrata but he is grieved that men of the social standing of Mr. Fish and Johnston Living stone de Peyster vote on the World's Fair with vulgar lemocrats. One day, as the story goes in the Assembly, he went to Mr. Fish fand remonstrated with his about the action of the Republican Assemblymen Fen ator Stewart was particularly grieved with the course of Mr. Fish, and explained to Mr. Fish that he had a great regard for Mr. Fish's family, and that Mr. Fish's course was a disgrace to his family, and that were it not that his family were so well known it might seriously in jure their social standing. Somehow or other this argument did not have the effect on Mr. Fish that Senator Stewart expected.

After a record free from had habits, John Connelly hold the cigar.

Few of the Assemblymen possess an accurate knowladge of the Bible, and when they try to quote from it they become entangled. Andrus of Buffalo wanted to use a metaphor, and he said that Fish had " the hand or Jacob and the voice of David."

DR. BROOKS IN TRINITY CHURCH. Continuation of the Noonday Talks on "The

Freedom of the Christian Faith," Trinity Church was again crowded to the doors yesterday noon when the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks ascended the pulpit to demonstrate "The Freedom of the Christian Faith." Every seat was occupied, and in the aisles and the rear of the church was a throng which con-

when the discourse was fairly begun.
"What is the Christian Faith?" said the speaker. "If I were to put that question to men upon the street whose countenances gave evidences of thoughtfulness. I would get a mass of confused replies, springing some from love, others from hate, others from prejudice. and yet others from obscure understanding of the subject. I feel that I know what the Christian faith is. It is the following after the leadership of Christ. This is freedom and not slavery.

When you read your Bibles read them in the middle. The Old Testament is valuable

the middle. The Old Testament is valuable and instructive, but Christ is the central figure of the Scriptures and it is to Him that we must look as our leader. Jeaus came to the dischides and showed them first upon human grounds that He was worthy of their trust, and it was not until He had won their confidence that He evealed his divine nature.

"I believe in Grd for two reasons: Because this word is plain with Him and a pazzle without, and because lesus Christ is not dead.

"I will hear anything that any man who is honest and earnest has to say about Christ. I hold that it is not belief, but unbelief, that shuts its ears to what men have to say about Christ. I hence the supplied he had been believe, in ill my soul has evidence to make me believe, but we should go to Christ in a right spirit. No man has the right to say, I will give christ an orpertunity to prove that He is my Master, until he has curified his soul.

"Christ waks the most familiar roads. Look until you see him had heat," concluded the speaker, with impressive emphasis." for they shall see God."

SUBWAYS AND PATING.

Commissioner Gilroy Getting Ready to Go Ahead on March 15,

Because Judge Patterson could not hear until Monday argument on the injunction which at present forbids the Board of Electrical Control from awarding to the Standard Subway Company the contract to build subways for light and power wires, Corporation Counsel Clark and counsel for the Standard and Consolidated Companies asked Judge Andrews yesterday to hear the case. He said he could yesterday to hear the case. He said he could not hear it until Monday, and he declined to put it at the head of the calendar for that day.

The resonant river for the calendar for that day.

By any on his left temple, his evabrow and moustache, too, The reason given for haste is that it is desirable to have the subways built before the new-street pavements are laid.

Commissioner dirroy said yesterday that he had his plans all perfected for beginning the new paying at once, but did not think it right that he should make public its list of streets to be repayed until he had submitted it to the Board of I stimute and Apportionment for approval. The contracts are all prevared, and after the Board has given the necessary permission bids will be advertised for and tend days allowed for acceptance. The contractors have all been notified to have the material on the line of the work before March 7, and to be ready to begin on March 7, and to be ready to begin on March 15. The Commissioner has also sent to all the subway teeple the isse of streets to be paved, and invites them to give notice of any intended construction. They have also been informed that the Commissioner will not give any permits for the contractors and plans and the replied that John thought the properties of the properties of the properties of the casual observer, but its the other case discovered.

Br. D. Crossly of West Thirden street interested substance friends in the Hoffman House last night by an underly a provide the had to subway teeple the isse of streets to be paved, and invites the interest of the provided that the contractors of the other paying cards because they are wicked. He asked the allowed the provided that John thought the provided that John thought the provided the provided that John thought the provided the provided the provided that the provided that John thought the provided the provided that John thought the provided the provided that John thought the provided that John thought the provided that John tho The reason given for haste is that it is de-

Commissioner will not give any permits for the building of subways after the new pavements have been fail.

To the property owners along the line to be repayed word has been sent that if they desire to make subway connections they must construct them to the curb, and that in case they do not the city will do the work for them and assess them.

social loy is doomed going out of fashion at the com-mand of the women who lead Parisian society. The Ameer of Afghanistan, it is said, is about to begin grape culture on an extensive scale, and has sent to Europe for experts to instruct him in the art.

An officer of the German army is to be sent to Constantinopie with a present of twenty four kettledrums

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

The French newspapers declare that the dance as a

of warfare have heretofore been unknown and shell each year, which it is expected to use up in practice firing. There are to be two complements of men to each battery of guns. A curious character in Paris is a man who makes his living by strolling along the Houlevards and making

for the army of the Sultan, to which such implements

wagers with men at the caf a that he can answer cor rectly any question that relates to the history of Franc He always wins the bet, it is said.

Hernhard Pollak of Scent Andras, Hungary, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday by giving a party to the 155 members of his family. There were present his

twenty-seven sons and daughters, twenty seven sons in-law and daughters in law, fifty four grandchildren, and orty six great grandchildren. A fox driven by the hounds in a recent hunt upon the estate of Lord Granville at Waimer Castle holted right before Lord Granville's eyes through the halt of the castle and into the drawing room, with the hounds in full cry after him. They ran him down and killed him

in front of the mantelpiece

In Italy, it is asserted, the opera has become simply a fashionable gathering place for society, and social calls fashionable gathering niace for society, and social calls and similar enjoyments implying the free use of the She reads fashion papers, haunts stores which adverses. tongue render the house so n epoiled. This fact is alleged to account for what is called the decline of opera in Italy of late years. The ladies of Bermuda have started a rifle club of

which the Governor's wife is President. They have a range of their own, where they practise at 10) yards with 20 calibre weapons and are said to make remarkably good scores. There are seventy members, and their first championship competition is to take place next month.

The usher of the English Court of Probate and Divorce has just died leaving a formule of \$10.000, accumu-lated from a salary of \$750 per year for thirty-three years, and from the tips that flowed in upon him in a stream, averaging nearly \$4,000 per year. Suitors Jury-men witnesses, reporters, and lawyers all have to tip the usher in the English courts.

Hysterical French women are going into fits over

Gabriello Rompard, the accomplice of Lyraud in the murder of Marshal Goulf. They send her flowers and other presents with sympathizing letters, and recently, when she was being taken from Paris to Lyon they crowded about her at the railroad station, and

ter that had been posted at a station twenty miles away two years and four months before accompanied by the explanation from the postal authorities that the delay was owing to the fact that it "had been posted by the wrong train." Instead of being grateful for the explana tion he is mean enough to institute that the train the letter got on must have had an uncommonly long run. An English court has just decided that a wife married

in Japan after the fashion of that country is a legal wife. In England, on the ground that "Japan has long been recognized as a civilized country. A previous decision in a case where the wife was a Hottentot, and was mar ried after the Hottentet fashlon, had upset the union on the ground that the Hottentote were beathens and polygamists and did not know what marriage, in the civilized sense, meant.

At a late meeting of the Royal Boranic Society, an in-

teresting aweet sounted form from the society's garden was exhibited. The performe closely resembles that of fresh hay, and, like it, is retained after the frond is dry, and lasts for many months if not years imparting its fragrance to anything in contact with it. The secretary thought it might be grown as a source of perfume b amateurs, if not commercially. As Fet it appeared to be little known in collections of exotic ferns. The London (our) Journal says. "British officers who

during the stay of the United states squadron of evolu-tion at Gibrattar have had an opportunity of inspecting the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown are loud in their praces of the magniticent fittings of the Ameri can ships. in the matter of comfort the vessels are more like yachts than like men of war. The American squadron will visit hig ish waters in the spring, and will then, no doubt, attract a great deal of attention

D W Feishheld and C. Dent, two Englishmen who set out to the Caucasus to search for some chie to the fate of Donkin and Fox, the English explorers who were lost there some time ago, have returned, and report that the lost men set out to ascend Mount Dychtail, which is nearly 17,000 feet high. The searchers attained nearly 11,000 feet, when they came upon the last camping place of the unfortunate men. No doubt remained that they had made a partial descent from that spot, and that then the snow had given way and they had been awapt into the great are fuses at the foot of the cliff.

Germany has 10.470 Post Offices, England 17.587, France only 7.581, Lost year 60, 2000 Fost Office or ders, with a value of 4.80,000,000 France were forwarded in Germany, and 21,280,000 orders, the value of companion france. The bad show the first of t

ing of France in postal statistics is in no small degree due to the fact that the postal authorities may found yearly only twenty-five new Fost Offices although at most 2,000 applications for new Post Offices are made annually. In Paris a pneumatic postal card reaches its destination between an hour and an hour and a hair after mailing. A similar card in Berlin is desivered within thirty-dws or forty minutes after mailing. Since the inauguration of a new system of postal wagens for emptying the mail boxes in Serlin an ordinary city lat-ter reaches its destination in an hour after leaving the hands of the sender.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Representatives of a syndicate have been within the past few days making overtures to the Kissingen Spring Company to secure the privilege to put up a large sanitarium on property at Geyserville, near Sara toga, which the Klesingen Company recently purchased to prevent boring too near their spring. This in connection with the purchase last week by the Vichy Spring of a large tract of land adjoining the Kissingen, attracts considerable attention to Gerserville. All the land there now is held by these wealthy spring companies. Geyser Kissingen, and Vichy, and with the opening of the new electric road from Saratoga to this suburb, and the evi dent intention of capitalists to make extensive invest-ments there for surface development rather than bee-ing for water, the early future a likely to see this youngers; a assume proportions.

Speaking of the fears of an ice famine a gentleman remarked yesterday. It will only be a short time be-fore such a thing will be impossible under any weather e-centricules. Ice must soon be manufactured cheaply and extensively wherever it is needed. At present the and ice will be possible everywhere in any season."

"The building of the new from ferryboat Texas for use on the Twenty third street East River ferry," said a resident of Brooklyn, yesterday, "is a big straw. It accentuates the noticeable growing importance of this line as a means of communication between up-town New York and the rapidly populating districts of Brooklyn reached by the cars which find a terminus at the ferry house. It is a most convenient way to reach the Wedne-days and Samirdays the cabins are crowded with people carrying opera glasses, for, by way of the cross-town cars on the New York aids, most of the theatres are quickly gashed. More private turnit is so easy to bowl along the Nicholson pavement of Bedford avenue, turn into Broadway, Brooklyn, Just above the ferry, and a few minutes later drive into Fifth or Madison avenues. New York, at Twenty-third street, having escaped the long-to-bble-stone transit from the bridge entrance."

physician the other day. "I was thinking of it in con-nection with a friend of mine who is also an occasional patient, though not for the cause of which I am about to speak. He is a musician, a composer as well as a youth he contracted the habit of listening and looking more with his left ear and eye than with the right, it grew upon him until it became natural to incline for ward constantly the left side of his face and head. As a result now these parts have abnormally developed Il is left eye is very perceptibly fuller and larger than its fellow, his left ear is not only keener in its hearing properties, but of decidedly gmater size than the right on that side are thickly besprinkled with white, while

tery in a peculiar way. A stock of patatoes and apples in the cellar dwindled considerably in excess of consum; tion by the family, but no one about the house seemed responsible for it. An elderly darky was em-ployed to look after the furnace, and it had frequently been the laugh of the servants that Moses should be a been the laugh of the servants that Moses should be so careful of his boots. He wors them into the house, but always changed for a pair of rubbers, in which he did his celiar work. When he went away the hoots were always carried and the rubbers still worn, although when he strived at the house in the morning the boots were on his feet and the sandals in a percel under his arm. The other day the lady chanced to be looking down from the second story window when Moses went out and it was then be morning the second story window when Moses went out and it was then be morning to the looking down from the second story window when Moses went out and it was then be morning to the looking the second story window when Moses went out and it was then be morning to the laught of the laught out, and it was then the mystery was elucidated-both boot legs were two-thirds full of potatoes and applea-

A clever girl who loves children and has the soul of an

artist has opened a new avocation for herself and other maidens who need money. This girl recently saw a beautiful child of four years, sitting in a carriage with his mother, in front of a shop. But, alas! The boy's beauty was almost conceased by a dowdy costume, costly, but unbecoming. A bright thought pepped into the gtri's head, and she said to herself. "There a mother who does not know how to dress her child. Why not design a costume for him and send it to her'" Sh ascerained who the woman was, and went home and originated the cutest little suit that morial ever dreamed of. This design she sent to the mother, explaining that it would not be so deleawhere should she purchase it. The girl had sense enough to ask a good price, as the woman fancied both the idea and the design Since that first step was taken the girl has progressed rapidly Now she has as regular patrons sem of the weathlest and most influential women in New York. When they wish new cloth-ing for their children, as they do every few weeks they drop a note to the young woman telling her to design a frock for school, or sternoon, or a party dress. Thereupon the artist makes an appointment, goes to see the child, studies its ferm and features. makes a few notes, and in a day or two submits her de sign. She frequently buys the materials, thus obtaining tise new importations of dress goods and millinery, and keeps her syes open on the strees. She has gone into the work as a regular business and is making an excel

If a six year old boy who rode to Fifth avenue in stage yesterday does not turn out to be a genus it will not be the fault of his father. The latter looked like a prosperous banker, and was reading his Sox. The bowho aneit teside him, was nicely dressed and kept up a running fire of questions from Fifty first street to Madison square. But the father was so interested in the newspaper that he did not lifen to these questions and answered them merely to keep his son from boring other people. The stage was well filled when they en tered, and as the woungster climbed upon the sent he

"Say, papa, what makes that adv's cheeks so reder Does she use paint"

I guess so Just like that of sister's that made me sick when I "lathat gentleman a sneak thef?"

"Shouldn't wonder. Were you ever a burglar?" While a Sus reporter stood for ten minutes at the foot of the West 125th street sevaled railroad stairs Monday morning three men ama along who wanted Sunday Suns. The newsdealeriaid he had a very com

fortable sale of Sunday Sens a Monday morning to people who had been told by the friends of something especially interesting in the previous day's paper.

in the Naval Academy at Appropria is the son of a

wealthy and honored Japanese, who is taking a course

of training preparatory to enterng the Mikado's navy. This cade has an everny, anothe Jap, who is living in Washington. It is said that in a three-cornered firsta-tion between these youths and a leastiful maiden who resides in Toxio the naval cadet came out victorious Unable to control himself, the valquished rival at least took refuge in that meaness of walfare, the telling of tales. He wrote to his friends in layars that the cadet tales. He wrote to his friends in again made the poor was a bad man, described his faults, and made the poor fellow appear a hearliess over. These takes finally reached the ears of the girl, who said she didn't believe them Thranks said down and wrote her cades lover all she had heard. In due time her tear stained missive reached Annapolis; and since tien—a menth ago -the mailgned Jap has eaten beef by he pound, and given himself up to swinging Indian Jubs, sparring, and practising the broadsword exercises. A week since he found himself devoid of an once of superfluous flesh and thirsting for gore. During all this time he had been careful to continue friendly with his rival, and a few nights ago invited the latter up to his room. When they not there the cadet locked the door, tied the key to his helt, closed the windows, cleared the room of brica brac, and pied chairs, tables &c. on his bed. Then he stripped, telling the other to do the same and prepare to redive the most awful threshing on record since David slew tollah. A minute later the cadet select his rival by the throat and slammed him against the wall. When the slanderer erawied to his feet he was prompth knocked through the glass doors of a booklase. Ten seconds later he was whirling about that room like a crary cyclone When the cades was tired he washed himself, put on his clothing, and was tired he washed nineer, put on the first minutes told the other than he would be back in five minutes with witnesses to hear an apolegy. Then he tent out, with witnesses to hear an apology. Then he tent out, looking the door after him. But while he was alsest the tale hearer tore down the curtains, made slife line of them, and swong out of the windew, dropping to the ground. He did not dark go to Washingtot alone for fear he should meet the cadet, so he paid a policeman to accompany him thither. On the way they did meet the cadet and his plends and an apology was voluntarily forthcoming. Last Saturday high a number of American cadets wen in a body to their Japanese colleague, congratulating him and approving his action. They sent their respectful compliments to the happy valides in Yokio, but added a request that she persuade.